

# THE Caledonian

No. 9681.

EDINBURGH,

Coldness, September 20, 1783.

DURING the currency of last week, there was STOLEN from the Parks here, belonging to Sir James Stuart Denham of Coltness, Bart. A BLACK STONE COLT, of a year old, with a white belt in the forehead, and a little white on two feet, mostly on the far hind foot, the tail of which colt has been haggard and eat by other cattle going in the same field. It is supposed that the above colt has been carried to some of the fairs towards the east.

Whoever shall assist so the said colt shall be recovered, may give information of the same by letter, directed to Robert Cleland, griever at Coltness, by Hamilton; and if by such discovery the colt shall be recovered, they shall be handsomely rewarded.

## TWO NEW SONG BOOKS, WITH MUSIC.

This Day are published, price 3s. 6d. each,  
The two following elegant new Song Books, with beautiful Engravings,  
and the Music prefixed to each Song,

## THE VOCAL ENCHANTRESS,

CONTAINING

An elegant selection of the most fashionable and favourite Songs, Cantatas, Glees, &c. sung by Messrs Edwin, Bannister, Webster, Wilson, Reinhold, &c. Mrs Kennedy, Mrs Cargill, Mrs Bannister, Mrs Wrighton, Mrs Wilson, Miss George, &c. on the subjects of Love, Sentiment, Friendship, Wit and humour, Hunting Songs, Sea Songs, &c. &c.

## CONVIVIAL SONGSTER,

Being a select Collection of the best Songs in the English language, and containing, in particular, a great number of beautiful Old Airs, that are very little known, and not to be met with in any other collection. The songs are chiefly Humorous and Bacchanalian.

Printed for JOHN FIELDING, London, and sold by

J. SIBBALD, EDINBURGH.

The excellency of these two song books induced Messrs Longman and Broderip, music sellers in London, to file a bill in the Court of Exchequer, of more than a hundred sheets, against Mr Fielding, the publisher, for a supposed injury of their property, in selecting some of the most favourite air now in vogue. The cause was ably argued at Serjeants Inn Hall on the 25th of July, when the music sellers bill was dismissed with costs.

Likewise just published, and sold as above,

## THE POLITE TRAVELLER, & BRITISH NAVIGATOR,

Volumes VI. and VII. price 1s. ad. each.

Volume 6 concludes the account of Captain Cooke's voyages, and his unfortunate death—Volume 7th contains some of the other late voyages round the world, with an account of the loss of the Centaur, commanded by Captain Inglefield, and of the miraculous escape of the Captain and part of his crew.—The 8th and last volume of this elegant and much-admired work will appear on the 1st of next month, in which will be given an authentic narrative of the loss of the Grosvenor East Indian, and the melancholy incidents attending that event.

As the Polite Traveller contains many entertaining anecdotes of the most polite Courts in Europe, a view of the modern prevailing customs and manners, it cannot fail of being a very valuable present to every youth, who will also find in the British Navigator a completer collection of modern voyages than ever was before attempted, on so cheap, concise, and entertaining a plan.

Just published,

For the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge,

## THE PENTATEUCH,

FIVE BOOKS OF MOSSES.

Newly translated into the GÆLIC Language. Price, half-bound, fine paper, 3s. 6d. Coarse paper, 2s. 6d.

The Evidences of the Resurrection of JESUS, as recorded in the New Testament.

A SERMON,

Preached before the Society, at their Anniversary Meeting, June 1783.

By the Rev. ALEX. DUNCAN, D. D.

Minister of the Gospel at Smallholm. Price, 9d.

A Summary Account of the Rise and Progress of the SOCIETY.

Printed for the Society 1783. Price, 6d.

SOLD by W. GRAY, Bookseller to the Society, front of the Exchange.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Sept. 19, 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction, at Anstruther, on Friday next, being the 26th current, 307 Gallons FOREIGN GENEVA.

A fresh cargo, arrived by last Ship, of

DR SMYTH'S SPECIFIC DROPS, for the Cure of the VENERAL DISEASE; a Medicine of such established reputation, as to require little or no recommendation to the public. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated its superior excellence, and set it high above all venereal remedies. A tea-spoon full, in a glass of water, is a dose; and without the assistance of Mercury, so ruinous to every constitution, this Medicine radically cures the Venereal Disease in all its stages. In slight cases, a cure is effected in a very few days.

The Doctor's Treatise will be both useful and satisfactory to patients, as they will there find many cautions apposite to their own, enabled to care themselves, &c. &c. It is to be had, price 1s. 6d. where the medicine is sold.

The Medicine to be had in bottles of 6s. and 3s. duty included, with printed directions for diet, &c. of the following book-sellers:—Axtell, No. 1. Finchlane, Cornhill, London; J. Caw, at Mr Elliott's, Edinburgh; and the other places specified on the title of the book.

Also arrived, a fresh cargo of

DR SMYTH'S RESTORATIVE MEDICINE.

WHEREAS numbers of people, of all ages, and both sexes, are reduced to the last stage of despair, and find life a burden in consequence of the little efficacy experienced from the common methods of treating the many deplorable concomitants of a broken or decayed constitution; such are informed, that, by taking without loss of time, and as the treatise directs, Dr Smyth's restorative remedy, they may speedily and safely recover their pristine vigour of body, and the energy of all their faculties; they may be restored to the comforts and enjoyments of life, to which they have been so long strangers, and to the discharge of those occupations and duties for which they have been so long unfitted. If, in cases of this delicacy, it were allowable to publish names, the Doctor could give the world a long list of fathers, become so by the use of his medicine; of mothers rejoicing in the fruitfulness they never knew before; not to mention thousands in whom a temporary, but no less calamitous debility, had taken place, in consequence of old obstinate gouts, early or excessive venery, a certain detestable solitary vice, the hardships of hot climates, the baneful effects of mercury, &c. &c.; but he chooses rather to let the reputation of his Medicine rest upon its own efficacy, and the many extraordinary cures it has performed, especially within these fifteen years, since it was first made known to the world.

The Doctor's Treatise on Gleet, Weaknesses, the Dreadful effects of Mercury, the disorders begotten by a certain detestable Vice, is peculiarly adapted to the use and instruction of patients.—The Restorative is sold in bottles of 1s. 6d. as above, duty included.

Of J. Caw, as above, may be had,

A fresh cargo (also just arrived) of SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, for the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. in bottles of 5s. and 8s. each.—The efficacy of this medicine is sufficiently known in this place, and many respectable persons can be referred to in town that have been much benefited by them.



# THE Mercury

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1783.

Mr ERSKINE'S Speech, in the Cause of the KING against the DEAN of ASAPH; with the DEAN's Address to the Bench at the Great Session, held at Wrexham, for the county of Denbigh, on Monday, Sept. 23, before the Hon. LEONARD KENYON and DANIEL BARKERSON.

A Motion being made by the Counsel for the prosecution to put off the trial, in consequence of an affidavit made by Mr William Jones, the ostensible prosecutor, setting forth, a pamphlet had been circulated, by the members of the Constitutional Society, which might intend to influence the minds of the jury, and obstruct the course of justice.

The Hon. Mr Erskine rose, and addressed himself to the Bench as follows:—I shall trouble your Lordships with but a very few observations in answer to this very extraordinary motion; and, my Lords, I feel it to be a very great consolation that what we are doing here is not doing in a corner; that the eyes of the public, and of a free and enlightened public, are upon us, and that whatever your Lordships do, and whatever I say, will be judged of by the world. I am perfectly satisfied that your Lordships' decision will be just, and I have therefore the most perfect confidence that that decision will be with me. That a trial may be put off where any person, whether connected with the party or not, has distributed matters relative to and pointed to the circumstances of the case which is to be determined in a court of justice, I conceive to be a matter perfectly clear; and I should be utterly ashamed to take the exception that the defendant was no party to the distribution, if the pamphlet that has been read in Court was such a pamphlet as ought in itself, coming from whatever quarter, to be a reason for not trying the cause. I should be ashamed to make the exception, because I admit that there is no administering justice with propriety, if the minds of the jurors are, by any channel, and in any way, perverted with respect to the trial of the particular cause which they are sworn to determine. On this principle, if there were an issue joined between two individuals, or between his Majesty and the subject, as in the case of this indictment, and any man, or set of men, should publish a defence of the defendant, and should examine particularly and minutely all the matters of the cause, and it could be brought home that that paper had found its way to the jurors who were to try it, I should not be afraid, as a judge, of exercising that prerogative of discretion which must belong to the judicial character in every country, viz. the power of postponing, upon such an occasion, any species of trial; but I think I hazard very little in making this admission, after having listened with some attention to the paper which has been read.

My Lords, when I see the name of William Jones to the affidavit on which the motion is founded, and when I reflect that that William Jones is the prosecutor, and when I further recollect the busy part that very gentleman has taken in informing the public—not merely of the general principles of the constitution—not of the general rights of jurors in the trial of every question that can be agitated, but of the circumstances of this particular cause, and not only that, a pointed libellous defamation of the defendant, and a condemnation of the particular thing which he himself has brought him into this Court to answer for:—My Lords, when I reflect on these things, I may have leave to observe, that, whatever may be the merits of this application, it comes very ill indeed from him. But I mean to reflect this matter upon the injustice and impropriety of it.

My Lords, as to the Constitutional Society, they are a body of men who devote themselves to the propagation of that knowledge, without which we are no longer a people; they are ready to answer for themselves: they are, as your Lordships know, many of them characters of great respect and consideration in this country; many of them members of both Houses of Parliament; and when they see themselves thus arraigned, no doubt they will find means to do themselves justice. My Lords, though I have not the gift of prophecy, I did foresee that some attempt or other would be made to put off this trial; I knew that they felt it impossible to face these gentlemen who stand before me; I did conceive some pretence would be laid hold of; but little did I think that the application would have been of this sort. Your Lordships will be pleased first of all to recollect, and I shall verify this matter by an affidavit from the defendant, that the pamphlet, which the Dean of St Asaph stands indicted for being the publisher of, was the work of Sir William Jones; who (his Majesty, our gracious master, knowing him to be the author of it; his Ministers knowing him to be the author of it; the public knowing him to be the author of it) was appointed to administer the justice of this great country, in the remotest parts of the empire, where seditious characters ought not to be sent; be that as it may, Sir William Jones, not the Dean of St Asaph, was the author of this publication; and that worthy gentleman, whose name and character I respect, who is incapable of sedition, or of any other corrupt quality of the heart, and whose talents and virtues are known to many who hear me, avowed himself to be the author of it. Sir William Jones was a member of this society for the propagation of constitutional knowledge; and that very pamphlet, for which we are standing here indicted, and which I shall insist we have a right to be tried upon to-day, was published by the Constitutional Society themselves, as the work of this worthy member of their own body, upon the second of August, 1782, six months before it was re-published by the Dean: for which republication he is called here to answer before your Lordships.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. Upon that I wish to say a word. If you come down not as counsel for the Dean of St Asaph, but for the Constitutional Society, I shall not hear you.

Mr Erskine. Your Lordship is too quick. I have not said that I am not counsel for the Dean of St Asaph.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. I should little conform in such case to what the public expect from me; I will not suffer any impudent interposition in cause, in those who are no parties to the cause. I don't mean that of you, I am sure.

Mr Erskine. If your Lordship would hear me out first, agreeably to the common practice of courts, perhaps we should better understand one another. I shall certainly profess myself to your Lordship and the Jury as counsel for the Dean of St Asaph; and the only reason why I mentioned the circumstance relating to these gentlemen, was to shew your Lordship that we are not ashamed of any protection that we have received from them. Now, with respect to this paper that the Constitutional Society have published; first, let us see whether it contains any matter so referable to the cause in question, so pointed to the matter of which the defendant is accused, as that it may be supposed, in coming into the hands of those who are to try it, to be productive of undue influence, or to prevent the right administration of justice. And there are a few positions that I will put to your Lordship:

First, let me suppose a man to be indicted of any crime whatsoever, but particularly a crime of this sort, which is charged to be a seditious libel, for your Lordships will not forget the cause we are trying; the indictment charges, that the Dean of St Asaph published this paper, which it terms a libel, with an intent to excite and diffuse amongst the subjects of this realm, discontents and suspicions of the King; disaffection and disloyalty to his person; to draw the Government of the kingdom into scandal, infamy, and disgrace, and to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt by violence and force of arms to subvert the constitution of this country. They who saw that charge, and who read this book, on which it was founded, saw no connection between them. They conceived them to be points, in the propagation, and in the maintenance of which they were all equally interested, and which they had a right to support as a common interest; for although a man is not to protest an individual in doing a wrong to another, surely he has a right to maintain the doctrines published by another, though they may be thought a crime by others, or even by the Government. Perhaps the Constitutional Society have propagated this paper which has been read; but is there a reference in it? Is there an allusion in it to the particular crime of which the Dean of St Asaph has been charged

to be guilty? Does it state the nature of the publication? Does it enter into a defence of it? Does it arraign the accusation? Does it enlighten the minds of the Jury with respect to the particular question that they are to try? The case of the King *versus* Martha Gray, which Mr Bower had alluded to, was for a nuisance. The papers in distribution pending that trial, were not propagating among the Jury their right to determine the cause without the interposition of the judge; they did not enter into the general theory of the administration of justice; they did not chalk out the particular duty of the Judge, and the province of the Jury: no, if my memory serves me right, these papers were distributed pointedly, and with a direct reference to the cause that was to be tried, and were not merely general observations upon the Constitution, or upon the administration of justice. Now, with respect to this paper, sworn to have been distributed, I have not read it, I have only listened to it while it was read, and I confess, that though I listened attentively, there was nothing that came across my ear in it that shocked me; there was nothing that my short experience tells me to be wrong; there was nothing in it that I think illegal; they seemed to be extracts from different historians, and from different trials, marking out the particular nature of libels, mentioning particular indictments for libels, and the province of the Judge, and the province of the Jury in those cases; that alone seemed to be the nature of this pamphlet; and I hold it to be impossible ever to try any cause of this kind, if the publication of this paper be a sufficient reason with your Lordships to postpone the present trial; because it is only the propagation of particular principles and doctrines, referable to the general constitution of the country, and applicable to the general rules of the administration of justice, which, I trust, will be ever in circulation, and not pointed directly or indirectly at the particular question which is now to be tried. Will your Lordships say, that if a juror were to read this, he could possibly gather from it more than what he ought to have known before, viz. that the province of a Jury in trying the Dean of St Asaph for a seditious libel, was to determine whether he had published it with those seditious intentions which are mentioned in the indictment; whether he was a man disaffected to the Government; whether the language of the dialogue which is called a libel was pointed to the particular times, or whether they were only general speculative propositions; and if they were, whether they were consonant to, and consistent with the laws of this country. Is there any judge now in England will say, that when a Jury are sworn to try a cause upon the general issue, that the judgment of the law, as well as the fact does not rest with them; if it be criminal to assert the contrary, this paper might be a libel; those people who published it might be libellous; but how can it affect the trial of this cause, and how can the defendant be deprived from being tried by that Jury which are struck by an order from your Lordships, and impanelled to try it, without its either being brought home to him, or even to one of the Jurors? The gentlemen, with whom politeness which is natural to them, and which I am persuaded, they will never forsake upon any occasion, say, they mean no personal reproach to the Jury; but they must pardon me for saying, that it strikes me to be matter of high reproach, however it may be intended; if the Jury, knowing themselves impanelled to try the cause, have refused to see any thing that has any reference to it; and who will dare to charge them with a contrary conduct? How can their minds possibly be affected by that? and will your Lordships say, that these twelve gentlemen, who at this great session are impanelled as a Special Jury, to try the indictment, shall not try it, because certain people in London have thought fit to publish extracts from certain books, stating the general rights of Jurymen, and the general law and constitution of this country?

I hope your Lordships will not forget, that the very object of this prosecution is to determine, whether or no the sentiments contained in this dialogue are consonant to the laws, the constitution and government of the country, or pointed to stir up sedition and overturn them. It is impossible for a public prosecution to come to a decision in this illuminated, free and active nation, without a vast number of men interesting themselves in the determination of it, considering it as a general question, referable to all their rights; and how is it possible for your Lordships to say, that this is not the time, and that any other time will ever arise? for when a motion is made to put off a trial, your Lordships know that the time is not to be indefinite. If it be moved on account of the absence of a material witness, the time of that witness's expected return must be stated. Upon this principle, when will the Dean be tried? Never, if he is not to be tried now. And the purpose of these gentlemen is, that he shall never be tried, as they are afraid of the triumph that an honest man must derive from the integrity and justice of the Jury.

[Here some of the audience clapped, and the Court fined a gentleman 20*l.*.]

I was saying, my Lords, that it is my opinion, the prosecutor of this indictment dreaded the event of it, because most unquestionably your Lordships must see, that if that which has been done amounts to a crime, for which the authors of it are punishable by the law, they may be punished; but the evil, if it be an evil, has gone forth; the evil can have no limitation; it will be equally an objection to the trial of the cause to-morrow as to day, and next year as this; for I confess, I have that opinion of the Constitutional Society, if it be true what the prosecutor says in his affidavit, that it does come from them, that there is no power in this country that will either be disposed to punish or correct them, for the general propagation of any doctrines which lead only to the illumination of the people in the rights of administering justice. With respect to the Dean of St Asaph, the gentlemen have said nothing in their affidavits, except that the Dean is protected by this Society. The Dean of St Asaph is undoubtedly protected by this Society; but the Dean of St Asaph carries on his defence at his own expense; the Dean of St Asaph has his own Counsel here, I am the Dean of St Asaph's Counsel, as well as the other gentlemen; and the Constitutional Society, however they may be interested in this general question, and however they may be glad to have those persons employed in it who meet with their approbation, and to reward them by professional compensations; yet, my Lords, the Dean of St Asaph stands here for himself. Now, Mr Bower is pleased to say, that it was necessary to bring it home to the party to be tried. He stated in the case of the nuisance, that it was brought home to the defendant's brother; that was such an agency as was not easy to be disputed; for when you see the brother of a defendant publicly distributing papers, at the time of an assize, you may naturally conceive that the defendant, in whose favour they are distributed, is privy to it; but I am prepared to offer your Lordships an affidavit on

the part of the Dean of St Asaph, that he is not privy to it; that he is not consenting to it; that he is extremely sorry that any thing of any sort, whether it be good, or whether it be evil, should be published concerning him. The Dean of St Asaph disclaims all connection with this paper; and if public spirited men will publish resolutions in the newspapers concerning him (as they have always considered him to be an object of unjust malice and revenge, and not the object of censure from a Court of Justice) how can the Dean of St Asaph help that? If your Lordships, though your time is better employed, would look into the newspapers, you would see those resolutions published respecting it; you must have seen it on various other occasions.—Your experience must tell you, that it has been the same in every great cause that has been tried in this country. Was it not so at the time of Mr Wilkes's trial, and the reversal of his outlawry? Was it not so at the time Mr Almon was prosecuted for publishing the letters of Junius? Can it ever be otherwise when men are prosecuted in a free country, for that which the people conceive they have an interest in? If the Dean of St Asaph be a person justly accused of sedition, these general doctrines will be of no avail to him. There is nothing in the pamphlet which can then defend him. Nothing that has been read or annexed to the affidavit can be any sort of justification to the Dean, provided the jury shall find that criminal intention, which I know is not to be found in it; if your Lordship, taking this publication into your hand, shall see that it does not contain the name of the Dean of St Asaph; that it does not allude directly or indirectly to the publication of any particular paper; that it does not allude directly or indirectly to the trial of any cause; that it does not state to the jury, or to the world, that there is even any person indicted for a misdemeanor before your Lordship; that it has not the most remote allusion or reference to the matter in question before you; will you put off the trial of this cause upon an affidavit which states nothing more than the mere publication of the paper in question? For there is nothing extrinsic in the affidavit; the paper is tacked to it, and is the burthen and sense of it; for the affidavit goes no farther than to state, this has been endeavoured to be published in Wrexham; and I am persuaded the gentlemen cannot produce to your Lordships any one cause in the law of England (and I will give them the range of all the precedents they can find in the books) where a trial has been put off simply and merely because upon a public trial between the King and the subject, relative to a seditious libel, a general disputation, containing extracts of the different books upon that subject, had been published by any man or body of men in the kingdom, and circulated (though that is not sworn) even within reach of the jury. It might be a challenge to any particular juror that had read it.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. Do you find that among the heads of challenges?

Mr Erskine. No, my Lord, I do not; but let them shew me any one part, in any of those eight pages, that relates directly or indirectly to this subject.—I will detain your Lordships no longer upon this head, conceiving it to be impossible you should entertain an opinion, that because the Constitutional Society have printed this paper, it is sufficient to carry the effect of the motion, after the affidavit which I shall presently read, in which the Dean declares positively and solemnly, that he has not published it, and that he has not propagated or dispersed it.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. It is not imputed to him. I am sure I do not impute it to him.

The Dean of St Asaph. It is impossible. It is not consistent with my ideas of propriety.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. I believe you are totally incapable of it.

Mr Erskine. Your Lordship has been so good as to save me the trouble of defending my client, so far as relates to himself; and as you have stated that, from his liberality of sentiment, you believe him incapable of doing this, will your Lordships say, that he is capable of sedition against the Government, and not fit to be brought to trial before the gentlemen of the neighbourhood where he lives? Is there any thing in this which can, by any possibility, shew that it is the work of the Dean of St Asaph? Upon the contrary, it is shewn that it was published by the Constitutional Society, and not by him, and, as your Lordship acknowledges, even to himself, without his privity. Then, what is there to prevent his trial? Why am I not, in the name of justice, to demand, that the jury now empanelled may proceed upon their duty, when there is nothing in these pages that can at all affect, by any possibility, the minds of the jury with an improper bias on the subject? For, in my mind, it contains no other doctrines than such as any judge in England would be very much ashamed to deny, when printed and published in the world, and to offer as a reason to the public for putting off this trial.

From a long acquaintance with your Lordship, which has always afforded me great pleasure and comfort, I rest with the greatest confidence, your Lordship will determine according to what you feel to be just, and no man knows better what justice is. However you may think the publication improper, or may wish the Constitutional Society had not published it; though you may think with me, that all these things had better have been left alone, and the administration of justice left to its ordinary course; though you may think it amounts to a misdemeanor, in being published, at this time, and may wish to reprobate it in your charge to the jury, and may speak, not only to them, but to all under your judicial administration, in the same language; yet, I persuade myself, that sitting in justice on this particular trial, you will think that neither the rights of the Crown, nor the peace of the community, nor the administration of right, can be at all affected by this publication.

Mr Corbett, another Council, ably and ingeniously supported Mr Erskine.

The Council having done, the Chief Justice took an ample view of the question, which he most impartially considered, and after quoting several precedents in support of his opinion, concluded with observing, "that nothing ought to be published during the pendency of a cause, and distributed, which can possibly affect mens minds;" he was therefore clearly of opinion the trial of this cause ought not to proceed.—In which opinion Mr Justice Barrington also coincided.

At the request of Mr Erskine, the Dean of St Asaph's affidavit was then read, setting forth, that so far from being privy or consenting to the publication or distribution of it in the county, or within the reach of the jurors, he never saw but one copy of it, which he requested the person in whose possession it was not to distribute, or any other paper while the cause was pending; nor did he know that any such paper as the prosecutor's affidavit set forth had been distributed.

After which the Dean addressed the Court in the following terms:

My Lords, I shall certainly bow down with the utmost deference to your Lordships' decision; I would by no means wish to interfere in a point of law with your Lordships; I have no doubt of your doing complete justice. I only wish your Lordships to consider the nature of the prosecution against me, the mode in which it was first commenced, the methods by which it has been carried on to this moment; I wish your Lordships to consider that it is not through any fault, nor through any indiscretion of mine, that the motion comes before you; I am perfectly innocent of any intention to prejudice the jury; nay, so far was I from being privy to the publication of this pamphlet, that when bookeller informed me he had some of them, I insisted upon their not being dispersed, upon his locking them up till after the trial. I wish your Lordships to consider the great expence I have been put to, the anxiety of mind I have been under, the prejudice done to my character, the damage done to my innocent family; if your Lordships consider all this, I trust you will exercise that power. My Lords, it may at any other period be in the power of the prosecutor to do the same thing again; he may provide another Mr Blandiner, or any body else, to come down, and disperse papers of this nature. All I want is to have my character clear in this country.

I need not remind your Lordships, that this prosecution stands upon the face of it in the name of Jones; so it appears, for that William Jones's master chose to stand behind the curtain till he thought his great name and connections might avail him. When it was thought expedient to apply to Government, then steps forth Mr Fitzmaurice, and presents a memorial to the Treasury Board, modestly requesting them to take the prosecution off his hands, or, in other words, to gratify his malice with the public money. My Lords, the Treasury saw the proposal with a proper indignation; the Treasury rejected it; the Crown Lawyers declared, when they gave in their opinions, that it was untenable, that it was unadvisable.

Some trifling altercation then took place between the Bench and Council, when the cause was ordered to stand for trial at the next Great Session.

From the London Papers, Sept. 18.

Versailles, Sept. 4. The Dutch Ambassadors having received full power from the States-General to finish every thing, would have signed the Definitive Treaty yesterday; but the Duke of Manchester begged to be excused, as he had not received the necessary instructions from his Court.

The Treaty between France and England contains 24 articles, and that with Spain 12, the longest of which regulates limits for cutting of logwood in such a manner, as to prevent any future disputes on that subject: This is all that has been added to the Preliminary Articles. With regard to the Treaty with the United States, it is exactly conformable to the Preliminary Articles. The Preliminaries signed by the Dutch, contain 11 Articles; the most essential of which are the two following, viz. First, The cession of Negapatnam to the English, who however agree, by the fifth Article, to give up that possession whenever the Dutch offer a suitable compensation for it. The second Article is the free navigation of the Indian seas, which is expressed in the following words: "The Dutch shall not disturb the navigation of the British subjects in the East-Indian seas." The renewal of the Treaties of Commerce between the two nations is not mentioned; it is only said, "That the Salute at sea on the part of the Dutch shall take place, as it did formerly."

There were 11 persons present at the signing of the Treaties, viz. the Comte de Vergennes, the Viscomte de Vergennes, and M. de Raynoval, Secretary of the Council; the Comte D'Aranda, and the Chevalier d' Heredia, his Secretary; the Duke of Manchester; the Count de Mercy Argentau, and his Secretary; the Prince Bariatinsky, M. de Markoff, and their Secretary.

Paris, Sept. 5. It is reported, that after the equinoctial gales, Don Bareelo will again bombard Algiers.

An account is circulated here, that the English at Negapatnam, having received accounts of the arrival of M. de Suffren, and the landing of M. de Buffy, at Gondelour, have entirely destroyed the fortifications of that place.

## London.

This morning their Majesties and the young Princes and Princesses came to town from Windsor and Kew, on account of the christening of the young Prince this evening in the Grand Council Chamber at St James's.

As his Majesty was taking the air one day last week, about five miles from Windsor, he met accidentally with the hounds which had been sent to scour the skirts of the forest, to pick up any stray deer that might have got out of their limits. A chase took place, and the King joined in the pursuit, when coming to a little wooden bridge close by a mill, which was going, the horse took fright at the noise and appearance of the falls, and plunged into the river with his royal rider upon his back, who, from the rapidity and depth of the current, must have inevitably been drowned but for the immediate and active assistance of his attendants, who fortunately released him from this dangerous situation. A correspondent of great respect sent us the above article, which we therefore cannot doubt of being true; and if so, upon what a slight and precarious basis does human grandeur and national happiness depend, when such a casualty might have deprived the King of England of his crown, and his people of so gracious and exemplary a monarch.

We can assure the public, from unquestionable authority, that the town of New York, with its citadel and works, is to be evacuated and surrendered to the THIRTEEN STATES OF AMERICA on the morning of the ninth of October; for which event Sir Guy Carleton is now making the necessary preparations. Eng. Chron.

Since the days of Mr Pitt, the public councils were never known to be united in such close compact as happily prevails in the present Cabinet. Ibid.

The Treaty of Commerce with America is not likely to be settled for some time; fresh difficulties start at every consultation; and Mr Hartley finds it not so easy a matter to form a connection with them as he appeared to think from his speeches.

Many of the Dutch merchants are deeply interested in the new bank formed at Philadelphia, which seems likely to be a capital institution; and we hear they are going to lend Congress a sum of money for the use of the States, which is to be sent in specie from Holland.

The political horizon of the Stock Exchange has varied within these four days in a most surprising manner, and contra-

to the customs of former times; for ever since the news of the Definitive Treaty was announced to the public by the Gazette, the funds have been gradually on the decline, and looks as if they would be still lower. Various reasons have been assigned for this extraordinary circumstance, the most probable of which is, that the large sums that have been bought at different periods on speculation kept up the price of stocks beyond their true value, and the peace having closed these transactions, real bargains now can only cause a rise, which, from the scarcity of money, are very inconsiderable. This, joined to the present disposition of the Dutch, who take every opportunity of drawing out their money, is the best reason that can be assigned for the decline of public credit, which at the close of all former wars used to be considerably advanced.

A number of people having expressed their desire of knowing when the peace will be proclaimed, we have enquired at the Herald's College, who have received no further orders on the subject than a general one to be ready for the ceremony, and it is believed, it will not take place till the Definitive Treaty arrives from Holland, which may not be this week or ten days.

The declaration containing the ultimatum of Russia, has been answered by the Porte in a masterly style. After animadverting on the encroaching spirit of the Court of Petersburgh, the Porte proceeds to invalidate the claims of the Empress to the Crimea, and to expose the wantonness of power, which induces her Imperial Majesty to claim the Black Sea, with the Isles of Taman and Cuban. "What pretensions of right (says the replication of the Porte) can her Imperial Majesty have to territories annexed for ages to the dominion of the Porte? Would not such claims on any part of the Russian Empire be instantly refuted? And can it be presumed that the Sublime Porte, however desirous of peace, will acquiesce in what ambition may term policy, but justice and equity would deem usurpation?" What Northern power has the Porte offended? Whole territories have the Ottoman troops invaded? In the country of what Prince is the Turkish standard displayed? Content with the boundaries of Empire assigned by God and his Prophet, the wishes of the Porte are for peace; but, if the Court of Russia be determined in her claims, and will not recede without an acquisition of territory, which does not belong to her, appealing to the world for the justice of the proceeding, the Sublime Porte must prepare for war, relying on the decrees of Heaven, and confident of the interposition of the Prophet of Prophets, who will protect his faithful followers in the hour of every difficulty." — This extract is sufficient to show the style of the answer to the Russian Manifesto; and, from the modern eloquence contained in the piece, it is manifestly not a Turkish composition. The Sublime Porte is indebted to some French or English pen, for this literary vindication of Ottoman policy.

This morning, some dispatches were received from Lisbon, dated the 1st of September. They contain an account of the safe arrival of several ships from America and Newfoundland, but the latter bound to a foreign market.

Advice is received by the Lisbon mail, that a fleet of men of war and storeships sailed from the Tagus the 25th last, whose destination is for the East Indies.

The only fresh news lately arrived from the East Indies is a confirmation of peace being completely ratified between the English and Mahrattas. The public have already been informed by the India Company of the taking of Mangalore, on the Malabar coast, by a detachment of our army from Bombay. Hyder Ally's General fled before the town was stormed, but his wives and children, with a quantity of military stores, and considerable treasure, were taken. Tippo Saib, Heider's son, was not near the place of action, being at that time with the grand army on the Coromandel coast. The news, however, of peace with so powerful a people as the Mahrattas, is highly agreeable to the Company, and what the Directors have had much at heart for three or four years past, hostilities being carried on at an enormous expence, without any possibility of an equivalent.

They have accounts in France from India of a month later than our last dispatches from thence, brought by a ship arrived at L'Orient, which had a remarkable quick passage from Trincomalee. By her we learn that Suffrein had been reinforced, and talked of sailing for Madras, which, if he put in execution, it is possible an engagement between the fleets may have happened, as Admiral Hughes was to be on the coast in all the month of April, and the force between them would be nearly equal, consisting of 16 sail of the line each, besides 50 gun ships.

Mangalore, which according to the late over-land express from the East-Indies, has been taken by the East-India Company's forces, under the command of General Matthews and Colonel McLeod, is on the Malabar coast, about 50 leagues to the southward of Onore, which was taken by storm on the 5th of January last. Mangalore is one of the principal settlements in Hyder Ally's country, but not his capital, which is called Seringa Patnam, an inland settlement, from which however it is distant only about sixty miles. Before the Portuguese established themselves at Goa, and made that settlement its capital, Mangalore was called the capital of the ancient kingdom of Visiapoar, which is more than 300 miles in length. It lies in the same latitude as Madras, at opposite sides of the peninsula of India, so that a line drawn from one to the other would pass the heart of the country, the distance between them being upwards of 400 miles.

By a ship arrived a few days since in the Downs from St Eustatius we learn, the French troops still keep possession of that island, and that very little trade was carrying on there, so that the stores on the beach are going to ruin, and it is believed the place will never recover its former consequence, as the Danish island of St Thomas's is found much more convenient for commerce.

According to letters from Gibraltar, the Spaniards have entirely raised all the fortifications of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, the Castle of St Philips excepted, which they also talk of taking down, in order to save the expence of a garrison, as well as that in any future war it may not be an object with the English, whom they will always be jealous to see gain a footing in the Mediterranean.

An order has been sent to the store-keeper, and agent victualler, at Gibraltar, to afford every assistance to the Russian men of war which may have occasion to touch there, consistent with that neutrality, the English government are resolved to adhere to, during the disputes between the Empress of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The French are said to have issued similar instructions to their Governors.

Orders were sent down yesterday to the Downs for the transports with troops on board, which are arrived there from Que-

bec, to sail immediately for the River, that they may be discharged.

Six of the large storeships lately paid off by the Ordnance are taken into pay at the Navy-Office, to be employed in importing timber and stores from the North, for supplying the King's yards.

Six more houses of rendezvous have been lately opened in different parts of the town, to enter seamen for ships which are ordered for immediate service; among which are the Princess Royal, of 98 guns, Capt. Faulkner—Blenheim, of 90, Capt. Boger—Bombay Castle, of 74, Capt. Sawyer—Powerful, of 64, Capt. Fitzherbert—Crown, of 64, Capt. Reeve—and Sampson, of 64, Capt. Hope.

Anthony Storer, who accompanied Lord Carlisle when he went out Commissioner to America, is, we hear, to be appointed Secretary to the Duke of Manchester, and not Mr Frazer, as reported.

The East India Company have claimed to the amount of 7000l. upon the effects of the late Mr Ryland.

Tuesday last a very extraordinary circumstance took place: — Mary Lewis, who had been condemned to die, was offered his Majesty's pardon on condition of being transported for seven years; which she rejected, declaring she would rather suffer death than quit her native country, or go to a place where the inhabitants were total strangers to her. She was remanded back to give her an opportunity of further considering whether she would accept the proffered mercy, or finish her career at the fatal tree.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 18.	
Bank Stock, short.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, short.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 62 a 613 a 62.	India Bonds, 21 a 22 ditto.
3 per cent. red. short.	Exchequer Bills, 11 a 10 ditto.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 182 a 2.	3 per cent. Sov. 63 a 2.
Short Ann. 1728, 13 3-16ths.	4 per cent. Sov. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 1 a 2 prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 6 d. a 1 s.
Ditto 1751, —	

W. I. N. D. A. T. D. E. A. L.

Sept. 17. N. E.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 18.

"The present payment of the navy and victualling bills is so far peculiarly reputable to Administration, that it has been effected, not only contrary to all expectation, but at a time when no great Officer of State has taken any part of his official salary."

"The survey that Government has made of the different wates and commons throughout the kingdom, has been done in the most exact manner, so that the approaching divisions and sale may be made without farther difficulty or much expence."

"The last accounts from Lord Thurlow mention, that he was in the highest health and spirits."

"The multitudinous and expensive excursions of our young people to Flanders, Paris, &c. contributes not a little to the present dearth in the circulation of our gold coin. It is surely to be lamented that the national revenue does not, by a port duty, or some mode or other, benefit by the exportation of lead."

"The evil consequential to the late frauds practised on our gold coin, by converting it into bar metal, falls less on the public than on our Bank, who by their charter, it is said, are forced to maintain a certain quantity of specie in circulation."

"Mr Erskine has contrived to make the tale of Clwyd as fertile in laurels as in every thing else. A speech, like an epilogue, or any other composition depending much on delivery, obviously should not be printed; though this, it must be owned, in the reading, goes off very well. As spoken, the energy, and the enthusiastic genius of the advocate, made it very forcible indeed!" — [See the Speech, 13 page, &c. of this paper.]

This day, being the anniversary of their Majesties Coronation; in the morning the flag was displayed from the Castle, at noon a round of the great guns was fired, and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

This day, about 300 of Lord Macleod's Highlanders, who bore their part in so nobly defending Gibraltar, arrived in town on their way to Stirling, where they are to be discharged.

This day two porters were deprived by the Magistrates of their badges, for harbouring two vagrant pregnant women. It is much to be wished, that people in a higher station than they could be punished for similar practices, to detrimental to the community; as by this means culprits escape the notice of the proper office, the fine to the poor is evaded, and the children afterwards left burdens upon the community.

Saturday night, a fellow, calling himself John Warner, was apprehended at the West-Port, in the act of stealing from a shop some trifling articles. On his examination before the Magistrates this day, he acknowledged his having stolen a book on Saturday afternoon from a bookseller's shop in town. He is committed to the City-guard till further examined.

Tuesday evening the Royal Manchester Volunteers were discharged, when each man received a present of 5 s. besides his pay and arrears. They have since departed to their respective habitations, with that regularity and good conduct, which has all along distinguished them.

Thursday morning, at Berwick Spittal, a monstrous large shark entangled itself in the fishermen's nets, which was with great difficulty dragged ashore by above twenty stout men.

The CLASSES of the HIGH SCHOOL here will sit down to-morrow the 23d. — The RUDIMENT CLASS will be opened the 1st October by MR FRENCH. — It will be an advantage to such as are to attend to enter early.

We can assure our readers, as an undoubted fact, that a British woollen manufacturer with a capital of 20,000l. is now in Dublin anxiously waiting the result of the Protecting Duties; determined, if they take place, immediately to remove into this kingdom his family, artificers, machines, &c. for the purpose of establishing a manufactory on the banks of the grand canal. He declares there are ten of his countrymen of greater property than himself, who for some years past have had a like emigration in their contemplation, and will move directly into Ireland, when a certainty of sale for their goods will by the above event be secured them. *Dub. Ev. Post.*

It is said, Mr David Latouche, who, with that independence of spirit which has ever characterized him in public and private life, moved in the debate on the Sugar-bill, that the Parliament of Ireland should lay the same duties on British manufacturers that Britain laid on those of Ireland, intends warmly to bring forward the business of Protecting Duties, early in the Session. As in our new House of Commons, we find already

number of sensible independent and unbiased gentlemen elected, it is expected they will seriously second Mr Latouche, and instead of the farcical equalization with which this nation has been humbugged in the last Session, proceed on liberal grounds of circumstance and expediency. *Ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 16.

"On Tuesday morning last, the Bishop of Londonderry being at breakfast with Colonel Knox, at his father Lord Wells's seat, near Dungannon, the idea was suggested of erecting a monument on the elevated part of Dungannon, in commemoration of the first meeting of the Volunteer Delegates there: the Bishop subscribed immediately 500l. towards defraying the expence, the whole of which, it is supposed, will amount to 10,000l. including that of a building sufficiently large to contain the Delegates at their future meetings.

"The edifice, towards the building of which the Bishop of Derry has subscribed 500l. is intended for an amphitheatre to serve as a House of Delegates at Dungannon. The monument proposed to commemorate the emancipation of Ireland, is to be erected in this city at the national expence, by Parliamentary grants.

"It is expected that the instructions to the Delegates which are to meet here in November next, will comprehend the cognizance of every material question which is necessary to be agitated in regard to this country, and resolutions entered into accordingly, for the sense of Parliament. The Royal Exchange will, at that time, contain the real uncorrupt representatives of the people."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 20.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Thursday the 18th instant, by the Right Honourable Lord Gardenston, and proceeded to the trial of Janet Gordon, prisoner in the tolbooth of Aberdeen, accused of stealing several articles of women's wearing apparel from the house of John Ferguson in Upper Park, in the parish of Drumoak, and county of Aberdeen. She was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the Jury. — Thereafter the Court proceeded to the trial of Mary Manson, late prisoner in the tolbooth of Banff, accused of stealing 20s. in silver, a parcel of halfpence, and a pair of worsted stockings, from a chest in the house of Patrick Wiffman in Mossside of Gallachy, in the parish of Ruthven, and shire of Banff. She had been apprehended recently after committing the crime, which she then acknowledged, and returned the articles stolen; and having now again judicially confessed her guilt, she was found guilty by the Jury, who unanimously and earnestly recommended her to mercy, on account of her confession, and certain alleviating circumstances.

"The Court adjourned, and met in the evening with the view of proceeding to the trial of Elspeth Reid, daughter of Walter Reid indweller in Squardon, in the parish of Duffield, and shire of Baconst, accused of entering a virtual-houfe belonging to the Rev. Mr Walter Chalmers, minister of Duffield, and stealing from thence seven bolls of meal, and half a boll of flour, with the bags in which it was contained; but it having appeared, that there had been more persons than the pannel concerned in committing the crime, some of whom, there was reason to suspect, had been more guilty than her, the diet was deferred, and a recommendation made to the Sheriff of Banff to make further enquiry into the matter, and to bring the persons appearing concerned, to trial before his own Court.

"The Court met yesterday morning, and proceeded to the trial of David Vallantine, prisoner in the tolbooth of Aberdeen, accused of stealing cattle; and he was found guilty of stealing one of the stots mentioned in the libel. And thereafter William Burnet was found guilty of stealing an ox and a mare. And the Court having met this day, sentenced Janet Gordon to six months imprisonment, and afterwards to be drummed thro' the town of Aberdeen, and banished Scotland for life. — Mary Manson to four months imprisonment only, and banishment for life, in respect of the recommendation to mercy. — David Vallantine to ten months imprisonment, thereafter to be whipped through the town of Aberdeen, and banished for life. And William Burnet was condemned to be hanged upon the 31st October next.

"It was found, that the new act of Parliament, regulating the procedure of the Justiciary Court, had very salutary effects in expediting the business, enabling them to dispose of two or three trials in a forenoon; whereas formerly, when the evidence was committed to writing, the Court was in use to consume a day or two in discussing one trial.

"There was no further business to come before the Court; and this being the last day of the ayre at this place, the same was declared ended, and the Court proceed to Inverness to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from Inveraray, Sept. 21.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this place by Lord Braxfield, on Friday last, the 19th instant. The only business before the Court was an indictment against Malcolm Macmillan late clerk or assistant to the Post-master of Campbeltown, for abstracting or embezzling money belonging to the Post Office. He did not appear, and was fugitive. The Court rises to-morrow, and sits next at Stirling."

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 22. Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, with foundries; Athole, Murray, from London, with goods; Edinburgh, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with ditto; Hobel, Drysdale, from Linlithgow, with coals.

SAILED, Unity, Grindlay, for Borrowstounness, with goods.

## NOTICE

To the RELATIONS of MR DEWAR of CANTON.

A NY near Relation of the late MR JAMES DEWAR, Surgeon to the Factory at Canton in China, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the Publisher of this paper.

## FIFE HUNT

TO meet at Cupar upon Monday the 27th of October next.—Balls, Ordinaries, and Public Breakfasts, as usual.

THE Creditors of the deceased Sir John PATERSON of Eccles are requested to lodge in the hands of William Beath, writer in Edinburgh, the grounds of debt due them, with oaths of verity thereon.

By Order of the Sheriff of Berwickshire,

THE Sheriff, in compliance with a recommendation to him by a Meeting of the County, requires the attendance of the Freeholders and Heirs of the thire at Greenlaw, upon Tuesday the 7th day of October next, (being the Michaelmas Head-court) to deliberate on the propriety of reducing the Weights and Measures of the county to one standard, and the means of accomplishing this obj. &c.

At this meeting, the minutes of the General Committee at Edinburgh, with the draught of a Petition to Parliament relative to Nominal Votes; and a Memorial of the Right Honourable the Earl of Galway, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen, respecting the Duties on Salt, &c. in Scotland, will be laid before the Meeting for their consideration.

J. LORAIN, Clerk.

ARRIVED at SEALOCK, Sept. 18.—Caron, Peterson, from London, with goods.—19. James, Johnson, from Perth, with linseed oil; Clover, Drummond, from Leith, with oats; Jean, Brown, from Leith, with sundries; Simeon, Ferrier, from ditto, with ditto; Friendship, Heron, from ditto, with ditto; Earl Caillies, Kennedy, from Dundee, with ditto; Coalvarnish, English, from Culross, with coal and tar; Sally, Aitken, from Memel, with wheat and barley.—SAILED. 14. Jean, Donaldson, for Dunbar, with grain.—15. Robert and James, Simpson, for ditto, with ditto; Jean and Janet, Miller, for Alloa, with wheat.—16. Salton, Wells, for Newcastle, in ballast.—18. Blest Endeavour, Walker, for Memel, with ditto.—19. Paisley, Duncan, for London, with sundries; Providence, Ross, for Leith, with ditto; Greenock, Tarbet, for Riga, in ballast.



### FOR LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,  
LIVING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods,  
and sails the 25th September 1783.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeeshop, at Change hours, Mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodations for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

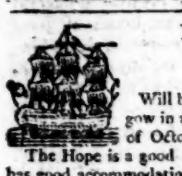


### AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENOON Master,

For GEORGE RITCHIE,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the Firth of Forth, and will sail the 29th September 1783, to be depended on.



### FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX, THE HOPE,

JOHN CLOUSTON Master,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Port Glasgow in a few days, and will be clear to sail about the 10th of October.

The Hope is a good vessel, copper bottomed, and a fast sailer; also, has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10. 1783.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Ship Coffeeshop, Leith, on Wednesday the 11th October, between 4 and 5 o'clock afternoon,

### The Ship BELLONA, of about

240 tons burthen, copper bottomed, and a remarkable fast sailer. She is of such a size and height of decks, as would answer well for the West India or Mediterranean trade, or the whale fishing.

The ship presently lies in Leith harbour.—Articles of roup, and inventory of rigging and stores, may be seen at Anderson and Gundell's, merchants in Leith, who likewise have power to sell her by private bargain, if purchasers so incline.

If the Bellona is not sold on or before the 11th proximo, a freight for her will be accepted on reasonable terms.

### SECOND NOTICE

To the Creditors, and Trustees for the Creditors of JOHN and ARCHIBALD WILSONS, late tenants in Fallside.

THAT, in consequence of a sequestration awarded by the Court of Session, against the personal estate of the said John and Archibald Wilsons, a factor was appointed thereon, and afterwards the same was vested in trustees who have now sold off the whole of the crop and stock of the bankrupts; but, as two of the four trustees have shown a desire to protract a settlement of the bankrupt's affairs, and declines rendering any account of their intrusions to the other two trustees, this public intimation is given, that such persons as are creditors to the said John and Archibald Wilsons meet by themselves, or persons properly authorized by them, within the house of William Macalla inn-keeper in Carnwath, upon Monday the 3d day of November next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in order to examine into the management of the said trustees, and to appoint a new trustee or trustees in their place; —that the creditors also bring with them the grounds and vouchers of their debts, with affidavits on the verity thereof, &c. terms of the act of Parliament, otherwise they will be excluded from any vote as to the electing of new trustees, or other matters, that will be laid before the Meeting.

The Trustees are likewise requested to come prepared with a state of their intrusions under the trust, and to bring with them the bills taken at the several sales, that the creditors may have a full opportunity of examining the same.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.  
PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at

No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarinesses, sore Throats, and Distinctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,  
Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACHE; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothache never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 40 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

### EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 18th September 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 26th September instant, there will be exposed to public SALE by public auction, in the Excise Ware-house in LEITH, at one o'clock afternoon,

340 Gallons of FOREIGN BRANDY, contained in half ankers, apprised at 7 s. 6 d. per gallon.

400 Gallons of FOREIGN GENEVA, contained in ankers, apprised at 7 s. per gallon.

The conditions of SALE, and the spirits, (which were some time since condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer) may be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

WHITEHALL, August 30. 1783.

### THE Commissioners appointed by act of

Parliament, for enquiring into the losses, &c. of the American Loyalists, being assembled for the purpose of carrying the act into execution, request such persons as intend to make claims to state their cases fully by way of Memorial, and to deliver the same at Mr Forster's chambers, No. 7, King's Bench Walks, Inner Temple, any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of ten and two o'clock, until the 29th September; and afterwards at the office of the Commissioners in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. It is required that each claimant specify, at the time of presenting his memorial, his place of abode, and the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the witnesses by whose testimony the case is intended to be substantiated, otherwise the same will not be taken into consideration. And the Commissioners recommend the perusal of the act to the several claimants, before they make their applications.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN FORSTER, Secretary.

Copies of the act to be had at Mr Creech's shop, Edinburgh.

### PORK AND BEEF.

TO be SOLD by public anigh, at Cork, on the third of October next,

3000 Barrels of PORK,

3500 Barrels of BEEF,

Each barrel having four iron hoops, and the whole now lying in his Majesty's Army Victualling Stores at Cork.

To be sold 50 barrels in a lot; and, as a deposit of 2 s. 6 d. each barrel is to be made by the purchasers, all persons attending the sale are to take notice, and come prepared accordingly. And unless the provisions so purchased shall be paid for and taken away by the end of two months after the sale, the deposit shall be forfeited.

These provisions will be put up and sold for British Sterling money, and to be paid for in good and satisfactory bills upon London, at three months after date, or in ready money, at the current course of Exchange upon the day of payment.

Any further particulars may be had of his Majesty's agent victualler at Cork, or of Mr Baring in Mincing Lane, London.

### DESERTERS.

DAVID PTOLEMY, aged 21 years, 5 feet 8 inches high; fair complexion, red hair, and grey eyes; by trade a merchant, and born in the town of Dyke in Scotland.

ROBERT PEEPLES, aged 23 years, 5 feet 8½ inches high, brown complexion, black hair, and black eyes; by trade a Shoemaker, and born in the town of Langfargin and county of Perth in Scotland.

The two men answering the above description, having enlisted themselves in a detachment of Artillery at Woolwich, to serve the Hon. East India Company, and having absented themselves without leave from that detachment, since the 10th of August 1783, any person apprehending either of them as deserters, and securing them in any of his Majesty's goals, will be intitled to two guineas for each, over and above the usual allowance for apprehending deserters, by applying to Captain Thomas Trotter of the Royal Artillery at Perth.

### FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET, for the space of nineteen years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas next, the Farm of the WEST MAINS of DUNDAS, consisting of 98 acres Scotch measure or thereby. AS ALSO, the Farm of WESTMUIR, both as presently possessed by Andrew Young. There are dwelling-houses and office-houses on both farms, in complete order, and the grounds are all sufficiently inclosed. Offers for these farms will be received by John Dundas clerk to the signet; and George Matthew at Dundas Castle will show the grounds.

### ROUP OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeeshop, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of October 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIEL, adjoining thereto, with the Tiends and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Berwick.

The estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds. The arable land is a good soil, and fine dry situation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasture is known to be among the best and soundest sheep grounds in the country. From a survey, the contents of the different farms are, in English measure,

	ACRES.
Cockburn Mains—Infield	72
Outfield, arable, and green pasture,	479
Green braes & rocky grounds,	52
Black muir,	608
	1212
Bush & Colicrooks—Arable,	222
Black muir,	25
	247
Oatly-Cleugh—Arable,	179
Black muir,	316
	495
Mill-lands—Arable and haughing grounds,	55
Wester Winshiel—Arable,	190
Muir and benty grounds,	412
	602
Total,	2610

The leases of the whole estate are nearly out, and that of Cockburn Mains, the principle farm, expires as to the pasture, at Whitunday last, and as to the arable lands ends with the present crop; so that a purchaser might enter to this extensive farm immediately, and by the present tack, is entitled to the straw, chaff, and fodder, of the sowing upon the best infield ground, of 50 bushels oats 6 bushels bear, 2 bushels pease, and 1 firkin of rye.

There is no mansion-house upon this estate, but there is a delightful situation for a house near the present farm-standing on the Mains, where a family-seat was formerly situated, commanding an extensive prospect over great part of Berwickshire, with a garden and well-stocked pigeon-house, and an oak-wood of some extent on the banks of the Whitterer, and some natural wood on other parts of the estate.

On the division of Dunfermline community, which is now near finished, a considerable share of it will be allocated to the lands of Wester Winshiel.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this estate, the veins having been discovered and wrought in an adjoining estate.

The whole lands and estate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cens-books at 983l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Wester Winshiel, being a forty furling land of old extent, and separately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the estate, with the rental, tacks, &c. in whose hands also may be seen the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and to whom any proposals for a private bargain may be addressed betwixt and the day of roup.

And as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price of Braulbine is 1234l. 13s. 9d. 9-12ths. Lot II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of ASSERY and CAITHNESS.

Lot I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, victuals, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling L. 76 4 6 4-12ths.

From which is deduced, for teinds, which are Bishop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not saleable,

15 4 10 10-12ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, —

These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d.

Ulster, pay for minister's stipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of schoolmaster's salary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; so that the free yearly rent is,

11 11 4 4-12ths

And as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset price is 872 14 3-12ths.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce deputy clerk of Session, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

### PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

By order of the Trustees, for putting in execution the Acts of Parliament, for making and repairing the Turnpike Roads in the Shire of Edinburgh, and the Commissioners of Supply for said Shire.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a petition is to be presented to the Parliament of Great Britain, in the ensuing Session, praying that

powers may be granted to the said Trustees, to borrow on the security of the Tolls and duties collected and levied from the Toll Bars within the district of Lauder, in the said Shire, an additional sum not exceeding 2000l. Sterling, for the use of the Turnpike Roads in the said district, over and above the sums already borrowed on the security of the said Tolls and Duties; as also praying, that powers may be granted to the said Trustees, to make some alterations in the present method of laying on, and levying the statute work within the said Shire.

By order of the said Trustees and Commissioners of Supply,

SAM. MILLER, Jun. Clerk.

### FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.